The Columbian

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CIRCULATION 2500.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ESP.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. BREDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALDERSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALLY.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PANTON, Pres't, J. P. TURNER, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't, C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n45

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n47

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n41

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n4

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-n43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth Extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." vl-n3

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market. vln3

J. B. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n29

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st. vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street. vl-n41

MISS A. B. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n45

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n41

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market. vl-n4

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n3

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vln43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FOLKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n39

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

F. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n41

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets. vl-n36

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n43

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln7

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. vl-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

N. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n2

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vln47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., oppsite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Bayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln47

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n19

DR. J. E. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets, v2n18

L. KEILER, Ellard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect entertainment of its guests. Its bar will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT, Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY

EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA. are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old clock Ales, which they will sell at keep as country brewed ales, whol and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 235 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City. Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND

THE BUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing etty Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

R. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors Mar.19,'69-tf.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Wilman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [Jan.14,'71-ly

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.

Apr.21,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned having built the largest ice house in the county, of 80 tons capacity; will be prepared to furnish clear, pure Fishing Creek ice during the ensuing summer, at the lowest market rates. Ice delivered to any part of the town. Picnics supplied. All orders promptly filled.

CHARLES FORSTER. Bloomsburg, Dec, 30, 1870-1m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL,

237 NORTH THIRD STREET,

R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 21 North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

oct. 22,'69-ly

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, west side, Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,

(Successors to I. H. Walter,)

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,

No. 234 N. Third Street,

Between Race and Vine Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. B. STRETCH, }
I. H. WALTER, Special Partner.

je2'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,

WITH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 205 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH STREET,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Columbia and adjacent counties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for ladies and children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in the city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.

JOHN FAREIRA; 718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 4, 1870-3m.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

A. L. TURNER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Fifth Street. [dec6'70.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY

AT

MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS Box. 277, Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar.19,69-ly

250,000 PRIME BRICK

FOR SALE AT ESPY.

For particulars, address

R. J. MILLARD, Espy.

OR T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.

oct28'70-tf.

E. M. KNORR,

Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. jse9'70-ly.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.3,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1870.

Choice Poetry.

The Rain.

A SONG OF PEACE.

The Rain, the Rain, the beautiful Rain,
Welcome, welcome, it cometh again;
It cometh with green to gladden the plain,
And to wake the sweets in the winding lane.

The Rain, the Rain, the beautiful Rain,
It fills the flowers to their tiniest vein,
Till they rise from the sod whereon they had lain—
All, me! ah, me! like an army slain.

The Rain, the Rain, the beautiful Rain,
Each drop is a link of a diamond chain
That unites the earth with its sin and its stain
To the radiant realm where God doth reign.

The Rain, the Rain, the beautiful Rain,
Each drop is a tear not shed in vain,
Which the angels weep for the golden grain
All trodden to death on the glory plain.

For the Rain, the Rain, the beautiful Rain,
Will waken the golden seeds again;
But, ah! what power will revive the slain,
Stark lying in death over fair Lorraine?

'Twere better, far, O beautiful Rain,
That you swelled the torrent and flooded the main;
And that Winter, with all its spectral train,
Alone lay camped on the icy plain.

For then, O Rain, O beautiful Rain,
The snow flag of peace were unfurled again;
And a truce would be rung in each loud refrain
Of the blast replacing the bugle's strain.

Then welcome, welcome, beautiful Rain,
Thou bringest flowers to the parched-up plain;
Oh! for many a frenzied heart and brain,
Bring peace and love to the world again.

The Story of an Old Maid.

I know the story of her life,
Too sad and yet too common;
She might have been ere now a wife—
An honored happy woman;
But though she loved him well, her heart
Was faithful to another;
She broke those bitter ties apart
Because she loved her mother.

He turned away with angry words,
And sadly wounded feeling,
Doubting the love which was above
All power of words revealing;
He went where wealth with haughty hand
Her golden standard carried;
And 'mid that fair and youthful band
He chose at last, and married.

It must have been a heavy load
She had, with none to guide her,
Along a seeming endless road,
With no young heart beside her.
She turn'd and left behind her there,
Youth's dream and youthful beauty;
Henceforth she said her feet must tread
The higher path of duty.

She lived, and lived a noble life
Of daily cares and trials—
Of peaceful calm in toil and strife,
Of voiceless self-denials.
So lives she on this side the stream;
But when she gains the other,
Shall not her crown more brightly beam
Because she loved her mother?

The Best That I Can.

"I cannot do much," said a little star,
"To make the dark world bright;
My silver beams cannot struggle far
Through the folding gloom of night!
But I am a part of God's great plan,
And I'll cheerfully do the best I can."

"What is the use," said a fleecy cloud,
"Of these dew-drops that I hold?
They will hardly bend the lilly proud,
Though caught in her cup of gold.
Yet I am a part of God's great plan;
My treasures I'll give as well as I can."

A child went merrily forth to play,
But a thought, like silver tread,
Kept winding in and out all day
Through the happy busy head.
"Mother said, 'Darling do all you can,
For you are a part of God's great plan.'"

So she helped a younger child along,
When the road was rough to the feet;
And she sang for her a little song,
A song that was passing sweet;
And her father, a weary toil-worn man,
Said, "I will also do the best that I can."

Sowing.

Are we sowing seeds of kindness?
They shall blossom bright ere long,
Are we sowing seeds of discord?
They shall ripen into wrong.
Are we sowing seeds of honor?
They shall bring forth golden grain,
Are we sowing seeds of falsehood?
We shall yet reap bitter pain,
Whatsoever our sowing be,
Reaping, we its fruits must see.

We can never be too careful
What the seed our hand shall sow;
Love from love is sure to ripen,
Hate from hate is sure to grow;
Seeds of good or ill we scatter
Heedlessly along our way;
But a glad or grievous fruitage
Waits us at the harvest day,
Whatsoever our sowing be,
Reaping, we its fruits shall see.

A YOUNG rustic in Albany, named Knox, saw a placard, "Linen Drilling at Half-Price," before a dry goods store, went in and purchased ten yards, the price being stated by the clerk to be fifty cents per yard. Taking the parcel, he handed the clerk two dollars and a half.

Clerk—"How is this, my friend? You have not given me enough."

Knox—"How in thunder do you make that out; did'nt you mention that the price of these goods was only fifty cents a yard?"

Clerk—"To be sure I did; and you asked for ten yards at that price, so that your bill is five dollars."

Knox—"I'll bet my bill ain't five dollars. Look at that sign board, young man; don't it say 'Linen Drilling at Half Price?' You said the price of this 'ere piece I chose was fifty cents a yard; half of fifty is twenty-five, and ten times twenty-five is two fifty. Stranger, you can't climb me, I've traveled."

The proprietor was called, but the rustic could not be argued out of his arithmetic, and rather than have a "scene," the loss was put up with, and the young man allowed to travel with his bargain; which suggests the fact that people who keep shop should be careful what contract they advertise for the acceptance of the public.

A LADY writes to the Jackson (Ohio) *Standard*: "I, sir, can always tell Sunday, or Sabbath, from any other day in the week, by the number of men and boys, old and young, with guns and revolvers making for the woods and people's farms.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Traveller* says that if women were as particular in the choosing of a virtuous husband as men are in the choosing of a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would be soon begun.

THE year 1871 will be the 2183d year of the Grecian era, and the last, we trust, of the Grecian bend.

THE deepest excavation in the United States is a copper mine in Lake Superior. It is 1300 feet deep.

Miscellaneous.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

We lately printed in the *Keystone*, an article from the Athen's *Gleaner*, upon the claim of Pennsylvania's title to the name of "Keystone State." We quoted it as a matter of curious information; but we have since learned from the following communication of Bro. John S. Morton (the popular President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway) the fallacy of the Athens story and we take pleasure in giving his version, which is as follows. Bro. Morton says:

We had intended some time ago to again pay our respects to the author of the "Rock Creek Bridge Story," published in the Athens *Gleaner*, concerning the origin of Pennsylvania's title to the name of "Keystone State;" but the conviction that a very few persons would attach any importance to the story led us to postpone our reply to a convenient season. His seven columns of labored argument, so far from proving Pennsylvania received the title of the "Keystone State," from the symbolical letters on the keystone of the thirteen blocks comprising the arch of the bridge over Rock creek, in the District of Columbia, shows that she already had that title, and that the individual who constructed the bridge saw in the exact number of blocks comprising the arch a fitting opportunity to symbolize the idea. His argument to prove that Pennsylvania was not recognized as the "Keystone" in our national symbols, has no bearing whatever on the question, for the reason that these symbols were designed to represent union and equality, and any reference to the superior condition of any State would have been inappropriate.

Another mistake of the writer is in supposing the name "Keystone" to be a Federal symbol. Such is not the case. Pennsylvania claims for herself the title of "Keystone" precisely as Massachusetts claims to be called the "Bay State," New Hampshire the "Granite State," because of some distinctive peculiarity belonging to themselves exclusively.

Long before our Revolutionary era the arch and its keystone were symbols of union and strength. Hence the idea fastened itself upon the minds of Pennsylvanians that our State occupied the position of the keystone to the Union. There are many incidents in our history well calculated to develope this idea. At the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Pennsylvania was the dividing State between North and South, there being six on each side of her.

In the Congress of Independence the representatives of the Colonies sat in a semicircle around the Speaker's chair, Pennsylvania occupying the centre of the arch; she was also the last of *thirteen* States to vote, and thus resembled the keystone of the arch, which is always inserted last and without which the arch could not stand. These well-known facts undoubtedly present themselves to the minds of many, and the title of "Keystone" gradually worked its way among the people, until it finally became an acknowledged title by every one. The builder of the Rock Creek Bridge no doubt heard this oft-repeated expression, and very appropriately symbolized it upon the bridge he was building. The fitness of the expression has been recognized by thousands of public speakers in all parts of the State for over half a century, not one of whom probably ever heard of Rock Creek Bridge, with its historical claims of less than twenty years standing. Aside from the historical facts we have given in regard to the geographical position of the State and the position of its representatives in the Revolutionary Congress, we have traditional testimony which helped to create a spontaneous sentiment in the midst of her people, that she was in a still higher sense the keystone of the arch. In the old Episcopal church-yard in Chester, Pennsylvania, lie the remains of Judge Morton, and upon his tomb is the following inscription:

"Dedicated to the memory of John Morton, a member of the first American Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in New York 1765, and of the next Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, in 1774, and various other public stations. Born A. D. 1724. Died April, 1777."

"This monument was erected by a portion of his relatives October 8, 1845. In 1774, while Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, John Morton was re-elected a member of Congress, and in the ever-memorable session of July, 1776, he attested that august body for the last time, enshrining his name in the grateful remembrance of the American people by signing the Declaration of Independence. In voting by States upon the question of the independence of the American colonies, there was a tie until the vote of Pennsylvania was given, two members from which voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. The tie continued until the vote of the last member, John Morton, decided the proclamation of the glorious diploma of American freedom.

John Morton being censured by some of his friends for his boldness in giving his casting vote for the Declaration of Independence, his prophetic spirit dictated from his death-bed the following message to them:

'Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered my country.'"

This monument was erected by his near relatives, some of whom were living when he died. No one will deny that this inscription expresses the traditions of our Revolutionary period as handed down to them by him. The men who signed the Declaration of Independence rendered themselves liable to death in case of failure, and their dangerous situation naturally led to family conversation relating to the subject, so that this record has really the force of written testimony.

It is well known that there was a great diversity of opinion among the people in regard to the Declaration and the probability is that the vote occurred as stated on Judge Morton's monument and was made unanimous after the question had been decided by the majority—a very common practice among deliberative bodies, when unanimity is essential to success. The fact that Judge Morton was censured for his vote by the enemies of the Declaration would, and doubtless did, impress the friends of the Union more fully with the idea that Pennsylvania occupied the keystone position.

Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers," published in 1823, vol. vi. page 210, says: "No wonder, then, that Mr. Morton experienced the most intense anxiety of mind when he was required to give the casting vote of the Pennsylvania delegation—a vote which would either confirm or destroy the unanimity of the Declaration of Independence." "Lieber's Encyclopedia Americana," published in 1832, vol. ix, page 57, says: "Mr. Morton was called on officially to give the casting vote of Pennsylvania; that it was a solemn responsibility thrown on him; it was for him to decide whether there should be a unanimous vote of the colonies for independence, but he firmly met the responsibility and voted 'yes,' and from that moment the United Colonies were declared independent States." There is much authority to prove that Pennsylvania voted last and made the Declaration unanimous. This fact, coupled with her *geographical and legislative position*, could not have failed to bring to the minds of many, the old idea of the unity and strength of the arch and its Keystone, and cause them in the fervor of patriotic feelings to claim Pennsylvania this proud position. The events we have recited enlisted the strongest sympathies of the people at the time of their occurrence, and the prominent place occupied by Pennsylvania must have possessed the minds of all with the appropriateness of the insignia the moment it was uttered. Who first gave a public expression to the idea is not known. It might have occurred to the minds of hundreds of people in every county of the State at the same time. It certainly rests on geographical, historical and traditional grounds, and we therefore think the antiquarian who still clings to the Rock Creek Bridge story deserves to be elected a member of the celebrated Pickwick Club.

HOW TO SPELL.—Often in writing, a simple word is required, of the orthography of which the writer is not sure. The dictionary may be referred to—but is not always convenient. An easy mode is to write the word on a bit of waste paper, in the two or three ways of which you are in doubt. Nine times in ten, the mode which looks right *is* right. Spelling—particularly English spelling, is so completely a work of the eye, that the eye alone should be trusted. There is no reason why "recieve" and "beleive" should be spelt differently, yet sounded alike, in their second syllables. Yet write them "recieve" and "beleive," and the eye shows you the mistake at once. The best way for young people, and indeed people of any age, to learn to spell, is to practice writing. Cobbett, the famous English radical, taught his children grammar, by requiring that they should copy their lessons two or three times. These lessons he himself gave them in the form of letters; and his French and English grammars are two of the most amusing books in the English language. Of course "learning to spell" came in incidentally.

AN interesting feature of the cotton statistics of the country for the year ending October 1, 1870, is contained in the statement of the relative importance of the cotton manufactures, North and South. During the year there were in the North 637 mills, working 6,851,779 spindles, and using 748,153 bales; in the South, 109 mills, 292,221 spindles, and 69,067 bales converted into cloth. The increase throughout the country in the number of mills, spindles, and bales consumed over the previous year is quite marked. The figures show an increase of 250,413 spindles, and in the consumption of cotton of 17,310 bales, or 8,666,460 pounds. Massachusetts is, of course, at the head of the cotton-spinning industry of the country, having 128 mills, 32,149 looms, and 308,818 spindles, and consuming about 115,000,000 pounds of cotton. The prospects of the manufacturers are at present, owing to many causes—the combined effect of a present excess in supply and the war in Europe—better than they have been for a long time.

A NEW industrial pursuit has developed itself in Wisconsin, which promises, while it will somewhat deplete the State treasury, to afford many honest people a comfortable livelihood. The depredations committed on flocks by the wolves of the State have induced the Legislature to offer a bonus of ten dollars per head for every wolf's scalp brought to the authorities. The result has been that under a mistaken idea of the purpose of the enactment people in the rural districts of Wisconsin have gone heavily into the business of raising wolves, and the number of wolves' scalps turned over to the State is getting to be awkward. This is supplementing nature with a vengeance, and the worst of it is that while the scalps of the domestic wolves are being brought in and disposed of, the wild wolves, undisturbed in their peculiar avocation, are making things lively for the flocks.

DYING.—There is a dignity about that going alone we call dying—that wrapping the mantle of immortality about us; that putting aside with a pale hand azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives; for we are not dead—there is nothing dead to speak of, and we only go off seeing foreign countries not laid down on the map we know about. There must be lovely lands some where starward, for none ever return that go thither, and we much doubt if any one would, if they could.

GREENLAND, which has about 700 inhabitants, has, in a space of five-eighths of a mile, 106 inhabitants, nine of whose ages combined is 734 years, averaging over eighty-one and a half years, being equal to an average of one to twelve over eighty one years of age.

Road Steamers.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives an interesting account of the performances of a road steamer recently imported into that city by the "Steam Wagon and Propeller Plow Company," which has been established for the purpose of introducing road steamers into California. The results of the trial of the imported "Thompson Steam Wagon" were highly satisfactory. It passed over the rough, deep ruts and mud holes of a new street with as much ease as on a macadamized road, turned round, avoided any unusually difficult places, and generally was under complete control. In one place, the wheel worked itself down to the depth of twelve inches, and several backings and forwardings were required in order to compact the mass sufficiently to ride out of the rut. The incident, however, it is stated, showed the capacity of the steamer to work its way out of difficulties. In passing into a field, the steamer crossed with perfect ease a side gully which it is stated a waggoner with a five ton load would not have dared to attempt. The gang of plows, though not working, was all this time attached to the steamer, which travelled at the rate of eight to ten miles an hour. The plows were so arranged as to be capable of being adjusted from nine to twelve inches apart, and by means of four iron wheels pivoted on levers the depth of the furrow could be regulated. On the trial of the steamer in a field composed of soft soil, the machine passed over the ground with ease, and the plowshares turned over clean and full furrows nine inches wide and six inches deep of damp loamy sod. A five-ton iron roller was also attached to the steamer and was carried up a heavy grade with ease. The trial occupied six hours, and one hundred pounds of coal per hour were consumed. The success of this experiment, it is stated, has induced several farmers of California to order steam wagons for plowing, for performing heavy farm work, and for freighting grain to market.

Perpetual Weather Table.

It is quite possible that the study of the following weather table may be of much benefit to farmers and others, if they only follow the admonitions. It was constructed by the celebrated Dr. Hershell, upon a philosophic consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon. It is confirmed by the experience of many years' observation, and will suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any of her quarters. As a general rule it will be found wonderfully correct:

If the moon changes at 12 o'clock, noon, the weather immediately afterward will be very rainy, if in summer, and there will be snow or rain, if in winter.

If between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., changeable in summer—fair and mild in

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Feb. 3, 1871.

Next Governor.

We have no objections to newspapers making Governors. It is an innocent employment and no harm can come from it, they say. But we do object to the business of making great men out of small material. Editors have a fashion of that and it is no credit to them. We have just now a profusion of minnie candidates for Governor—a genus of political polywog with brass and greenbacks enough to induce some newspaper man to nominate him for Governor, and interested "friends" enough to inveigle some county committee or convention into nominating him. For the "honor," they say, which of itself will harm nobody—only make a little great man out of small material. But that business has become so common, and so disreputable, that proper men begin to refuse their names even for high public position. Therein lies the evil, and that is why the strutting vagabonds we refer to should have no place in the newspapers.

In view of the results of the last Gubernatorial nomination and of the palpable disaster that followed, it was hoped that there would be no difference of opinion as to who should be the next nominee. We doubt whether there is any, yet almost every Democratic paper we read has a "puff" for some embryo aspirant for notoriety—a foetus Governor—whose loftiest ambition is sated when he can coax, or bribe, or fool an editor into naming him for a place that ought only to be spoken of in connection with honorable and intellectual men. For one we protest against this belittleing business.

Let Gen. GEO. W. CASS go before the people of the State as the unanimous and spontaneous nominee of the Democratic party. He and his friends, and the counties whose delegates supported him, well earned that position and that honor at the last election for Governor, and it is the part of generous men to place him in that attitude. Away with "complimentary" tom-foolery and let us have earnest honest action. There is a power in manly straightforward action—there is nothing but weakness in any thing short of it.

Auditor General.

The duties of this office are peculiar, and no party ought to succeed in the election that does not nominate a proper candidate to fill it. It is not a place for mere politicians, is of no political advantage, and is far from being a sinecure if the duties be properly discharged. An able and industrious man, of unbending honesty and determination, is required. He ought to be well versed in all the affairs of State, familiar with business generally, well acquainted with men, bold, vigorous, industrious, untiring, and an especial hater of rogues as well as an instinctive judge of them. Such a man can and will save the State hundreds of thousands of dollars, while a weak, indifferent, or incompetent one would suffer the tax-payers to be swindled out of inconceivable amounts.

The Democratic party heretofore has had candidates for the position who would have discharged its duties with consummate ability and with the most decided advantage to the State, had they been elected. They were men in all respects peculiarly qualified and their defeat was a calamity. We refer especially to Hon. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT of Philadelphia and Gen. W. W. H. DAVIS of Bucks. Why not nominate one of them now? Their qualifications in all respects are indisputable, they are men of recognized worth throughout the State, they deserve well of their country and their party, they were popular candidates, and either would be again. Shall they be forever buried because they fell with their party? The defeats were not theirs—they were strictly party defeats. Let either be nominated and he will poll the full strength of the party—none can do better. Let either be elected, and the party will be honored by the efficiency and advantage with which he will discharge the duties of the place.

Reconstruction Again.

After the loss of the southern elections, the Radical politicians raised another ku klux cry, through the sensational newspapers, and to give force to their senseless agitation called on the President for "information." They expected a bunkum message from that functionary but were disappointed, he replying by communicating an immense amount of reports that were on file in the war department. Not to be foiled the most rampant of the Radical Senators succeeded in having a committee of investigation appointed, with Mr. Senator SCOTT, from this State, as chairman. Now we have the report from Washington that the President "recently expressed his sincere and earnest disapproval of the results which have followed in the senate from the communication of his so-called ku klux message. He did not anticipate the appointment of a committee of investigation and the consequent agitation of the country over the question, and now admits the impolicy of the entire new movement, which threatens to reopen the question of reconstruction in the south."

GOV. BULLOCK, who headed the defeated party at the late election in Georgia, is out with a letter declaring that the election was peacefully and fairly conducted. He admits that a large number of Negroes voted against the Radicals, but says they were induced to do so by the ordinary means resorted to at all elections. "Let us have peace."

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER has been acquitted of the charge of forging pension receipts by a Washington court. That he endorsed somebody else's name upon a paper was not denied, but he succeeded in proving by a witness that he was Attorney for the party and had authority to endorse. That the widow whose name was forged was not produced as witness, may seem strange to those not familiar with the manner in which cases are often fixed up in corrupt courts, especially those of the district of Columbia, which carry their politics into causes with all the vehemence of stump campaigns. Playing Congressman is no doubt much more agreeable than serving the people in a penitentiary.

Concerning Officials.

The greatest strength of an honest party is to nominate men of known capacity and fidelity. These are always the strongest candidates in a hard struggle, and the mere fact that fools often win does not contradict the assertion. These last do not win in close struggles. Nothing strengthens a party more than the fact that it always selects men of capacity and integrity for public trusts. When people know the candidates of a party to be of this character hundreds of votes are attracted to them from the other side, and their own party strength can always be polled for them without difficulty. Then give us candidates who are fit in the highest sense, and no others should be named.

There are about half a dozen "heads of department" at Harrisburg. We have known the time when all of these put together could not have prepared a respectable newspaper article on any given subject, and many more than one such time has existed. We have more than once known these gentlemen of consequential position to call the unpretending jour printer or equally modest editor to his intellectual aid. It is an exact truth that when they appear to most advantage they are usually indebted to such aid. We would alter this state of affairs and nominate none but competent and honest men. Let the editorial fraternity look to this, for they have greatest interest in it. They all know the difficulty of the task of defending blockheads, and altogether too many know the perplexity attendant upon skim-coating rogues with whitewash. Proved incompetency of an official weakens a party almost as much as proved rascality. Save us from the candidacy of blockheads, however "clever" they may be.

The Sinking Fund $9,500,000.

It is well that the people should be thoroughly informed as to all Legislative propositions in regard to the $9,500,000 in the Sinking Fund of the State. Some time ago, Mr. WOOLEVER, of Lehigh, offered a bill to authorize the sale of the bonds of which the amount in the Sinking Fund is made up, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the State debt. The bill was referred to a committee, which has neglected to report. On Monday last, Mr. WOOLEVER moved to discharge the committee, so as to bring the bill directly before the House. The motion was lost—yeas (only) 9, nays 75—Mr. CHALFANT, from this district, voting in the negative.

This vote is probably not decisive or even important, as it was alledged that the committee had not had time to consider the bill fully in all its bearings; but it may be well to see that they do not take too much time for that purpose. We hope that the friends of this measure, which is the only means of saving the amount to the State, will press the discharge of the committee constantly unless prompt action be taken by it.

Our opinion has all along been that both the determination and the numerical power existed in the Legislature to steal this $9,500,000 by appropriating it to certain unconstructed Railroads, by a process which would return a large part of the funds to the pockets of thieving Legislators. So far as this vote is at all indicative it sustains that judgment. But members may have voted from the motive named, to give the committee due time. If so, their action is to be vindicated only by a prompt report of the subject to the House, and correct voting afterwards.

Machine Newspapers.

A company has been established in New York under the name of the "New York Newspaper Union," which promises to get up newspapers of all sizes and forms, and *"suited to all localities, politics and tastes."* Another establishment of the kind, at Middletown, New York, advertises to furnish *"Eastern Outside and Inside, Republican, Democratic and Neutral."* We are sorry to say that this business, mean as it is, is too largely encouraged by the country press for the good of the profession. It destroys the individual characteristics of newspapers, and reduces the business to a mere mercenary arrangement of dollars and cents between the machine that makes papers to suit "all localities, politics and tastes," and him that buys these productions by the quantity. How much weight ought the politics of a country newspaper have in Pennsylvania, which is written and printed in New York by a company that has no politics, or all, just as it best suits? The opinions of an editor are respected and have weight according to their sincerity, but when it is known that an article, however able, is written by one who entertains opposite views, it is without influence. Such manufactured politics or religion is not worth the paper it is printed on. This "Newspaper Union" as it advertises, prints papers for different parts of the country, which are sent to their respective localities and thence distributed to subscribers. This may prove a saving to some offices, but there was never a thing devised better calculated to degrade the newspaper press of the country. If a man holds himself out to the world as an editor or proprietor let him write his own editorials and make up his paper in his own office, and not get the thing done by proxy—or let his subscribers know who does it for him.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—MR. BUCKALEW'S bill to elect School Directors upon the free vote plan passed the State Senate by a vote of 23 to 4. In explanation, Mr. BUCKALEW said that he had not introduced this bill because he cared particularly about applying a new plan to the election of school directors, but because the passage of this bill will render electoral reform familiar to the people by bringing it to their own doors in the election of school directors, a matter in which politics ought to have no concern. Where such is now the case the bill will adapt itself to the people, and where politics is now carried into the election of school directors, it will restore the old and better system, and make the practice upon this subject uniform throughout the commonwealth.

A BUNKUM report was made by the Radical minority of the committee in the DECHERT contested election case, but its author was compelled to ask the Senate to permit him to withdraw it for correction. It will probably remain withdrawn!

A Big Steal.

For some time past it has been alledged that JOHN CESSNA had engineered the passage of a bill on the last day of the last session of Congress, which unjustly took from the Treasury about half a million of dollars—that is, the Postmaster General was directed to settle an account of one CHORPENNING, a Pacific mail contractor, and pay him what he found due. After a short time, the Postmaster General drew a draft for near half a million in favor of the claimant, but an Auditor of the Treasury refused to pass it. At the present session, the subject was investigated by the appropriation committee. It is found that nothing was due CHORPENNING, that the claim was prosecuted by the Postmaster General's law partner, by the assistance of JOHN CESSNA, that it had been reported against by Postmaster Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall, and CRESSWELL (present P. M. G.) himself, and that it was a palpable, wholesale, unmitigated fraud, known to be such by Congressman CESSNA who had the bill passed giving authority for payment and by Postmaster General CRESSWELL who directed payment! Of course the House repealed the act authorizing payment, and the parties to the fraud do not get their stealings. CESSNA is the only Radical candidate for Congress from this State who is mean enough to attempt to obtain a seat by contesting. People can readily see why he is so anxious to retain a seat in Congress.

The Plot Thickens.

The plot against free civil government is gradually developing at Washington. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus reported the movements of the conspirators:

Their efforts will culminate in an attempt to extend the power of Congress in the matter of the election of its own members, so as to give it virtual control of all State or municipal elections in the country. Startling as this announcement may be, it is, nevertheless true, and two bills having this object in view, are now before the House Judiciary Committee. These bills propose the erection of a system of supervision by United States officers, appointed by the United States Circuit Court, over all the elections held in either the North or the South, at which Congressmen or delegates to Congress may be chosen, notwithstanding State, territorial or municipal laws to the contrary. * *

From the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts, a Chief Supervisor of Elections is to be appointed, whose duties are described to be to receive reports from subordinate Supervisors, furnish necessary blanks, books, lists, &c., &c., and to cause the names of those upon any list whose right to register or vote shall be honesty doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences. * *

It is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall remain open for the transaction of business under those provisions of the act which impose penalties and fines for interference with the duties of the Supervisors; that United States Marshals shall appoint special deputies for the protection of the Supervisors; that the military and naval forces of the United States, together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the Marshal for the execution of these provisions.

OUR Methodist friends have been in a bushel of trouble about their Book Concern at New York. It is one of the most extensive printing establishments in the world, and the opportunity therefore of course exists for peculation, there being no private partners in the concern to watch their interests from a personal stand point. A year or more ago, Dr. LANAHAN, an agent of the concern alledged certain peculations and frauds. A committee was appointed to investigate. As usual in such cases this committee attempted to whitewash the affair. Rev. H. SLICER, a gentleman of the highest character, was a member of this committee and refused to concur in its action. This of course increased suspicion, and Dr. LANAHAN renewed his charges. The accused recently brought charges against him, but have not succeeded in silencing him. He was suspended by some authority and ordered before an ecclesiastical court for trial. The court has been dissolved; Dr. LANAHAN is reinstated in his office; the charges against him are withdrawn; his own accusations of mismanagement in the Book Concern are ordered to be investigated; and thus this trial ends honorably to Dr. LANAHAN, and creditably to the Methodist Church, whose good fame began to suffer from the foolish attempt of a few men to punish a zealous officer for doing his duty. Dr. LANAHAN has gained, by the blunder of his opponents the opportunity he has so long sought, to prove his charges. He deserves the thanks of the church for the persistence with which he has maintained the right.

It is stated that competent accountants have been employed to go over the entire business of the Concern, and these can not fail to detect any abuses. It is better for the Church that these should be exposed, and the guilty punished, than that the rascality should be cloaked.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Eastern Daily *Express* says: "This disorder annually sweeps so many thousand of our children to eternity, that we cannot hesitate in laying, at once, before our readers the following, especially as it endorses a prescription, which we used in our own family with the happiest effect, although it was heartily ridiculed by the physicians as "an old woman's" expedient" Dr. LINDSLY will discover more magical effects if he will *apply strips of fat bacon to the throat* of the patient, even almost choking with inflamation:

"Important Prescription.—Dr. LINDSLY, of Washington, strongly recommends the mode of treatment of scarlet fever, resorted to by Dr. SCHNEEMAN, physician to the King of Hanover. It is as follows, and exceedingly simple:

"Treatment of Scarlet Fever by Injunction.—From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing-in somewhat easier, it is the best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic; all, even the most painful, symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet, sleep, good humor. The appetite returns, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room."

European News.

Paris has at length surrendered, its army of half a million disarmed and its forts are all occupied by its enemies. The Emperor of Germany despatches as follows to the Empress:

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 29, 2 P. M.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions—the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this last mercy. May peace soon follow. Signed, WILHELM."

In addition it is stipulated that the city of Paris shall pay to the Prussian government the sum of two hundred million francs as indemnity for war expenses, occasioned by the siege.

The report that Alsace and Lorraine were transferred to Prussia, in the surrender, is scarcely correct, as the only government at present existing in France is a mere committee of defence and could make no such contract. Of course Prussia will keep those provinces and perhaps others.

Bourbaki has been badly defeated. He attempted suicide afterwards and is in a critical condition. All the French armies not surrendered are probably in a state of dissolution—certainly not in a condition to fight effectively. The war is necessarily practically at an end, the Prussian army being sufficiently powerful to over-run the whole country and destroy everything that comes in opposition to it.

The business of the French will now be to set up a government to suit them, but whatever form it may assume it will be powerless for war and must submit to any terms that Prussia may dictate.

THE LATEST.—The execution of the terms of the Capitulation of Paris are quietly proceeding. — Large quantities of provisions have arrived in Paris, but the revictualing of the city is impeded by the damage to the different railway lines. — BOURBAKI is surrounded on the Swiss frontier by MANTEUFFEL'S army. — Demonstrations have been made in the Provinces against the Armistice, and the Reds in Lyons are still belligerently inclined. — An advance was made by the French south of the Loire, but they subsequently retreated.

A COTEMPORARY in speaking of "How to make a Town" hits the nail squarely on the head when he says:

Encourage every one, especially new men, to come in and settle among you, particularly those who are young and active, whether they have capital or not. Their labor alone is worth money. Those who have capital will buy lots, build houses, or tear out and remodel old ones. Go to work and stimulate every legitimate enterprise by giving it all the friendly encouragement you can, or by uniting your industry, influence and capital in the common cause. Cultivate a public spirit, and talk less than you work. Help your neighbor; if he is in danger of breaking down, prop him up in some way, either by kind words, good counsel, or a lift from your pocket. If he gets fairly down before you know his situation, set him on his feet—his fortune is to be pitied, not blamed—and his talents are worth money to the community. Besides, it may be your turn to need a corresponding sympathy. Encourage improvements for the good of the town, speak well, talk encouragingly of the town you live in, of its prospects, of your neighbors, and in fact of everything likely to advance the general good. It is such things that make a town grow.

SENATOR YATES denies that Gen. GRANT is a "drinker." The Senator continues: "According to my notion to constitute a man a "drinker," he must be able to dispose of at least four quarts of Western whiskey a day. And there is this much to be said in favor of my assumption, that, as the tax on that quantity is $2, if every man, woman, and child in the United States should attain to that capacity we could soon pay the national debt. But he is no "drinker!" For I have it from the grocery man at Galena, where he used to pass most of his time in silent contemplation, that he never could carry off more than one quart a day, which, as you know Major, would hardly suffice us for a breakfast appetizer." Therefore, Gen. GRANT, though not quite temperate, is not a "drinker" in Senatorial estimation!

THE Pittsburg *Paper* says:—"The improved political condition of the people of Missouri is already having a good effect upon the interests of the State. Owing to the disfranchising and proscriptive laws which prevailed there until recently, people who wanted to go to Missouri to make their residence there were constrained to remain away. Now emigrants are pouring in and taking possession of homes in which they hope to spend the rest of their days.

ASHLAND, Pa., January 29.—Six collieries are now in operation in the Shamokin District, and two more are expected to resume shortly. The monthly meeting of miners and operators of that region was held a few days since. Business of importance affecting the general trade was transacted, but the particulars cannot be gleaned. The shipments of coal, which were few recently, are increasing.

IT is reported that Mr. Schenck is instructed to settle the Canadian fisheries question, by purchasing from the English goverament all the rights now in dispute. Thus, again, we find New England favored over all other sections of the country, by the use of the public money to support one of its own peculiar industries, of little or no general benefit to the country.

THE Chicago *Times* says, "the exclusion of women from office-holding in the United States becomes specially fortunate in the candidacy of LOGAN for the Senate. LOGAN'S success is entirely due his better-half—his better nine-tenths, in fact.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* advocates a return to silver fractional currency, without waiting for specie payments in full.

THE Radical Governor of Nebraska is to be impeached for stealing $15,000 from the State.

COUNT BISMARCK expresses boldly his belief that the end of the supremacy of the Latin race approaches; that the Northern races will dominate and direct the civilization of Europe for the next century. The overthrow of France, as a dictating military power, by Prussian arms, transfers to Berlin the seat of Empire. The philosophy of BISMARCK would indicate that the prolongation of this horrible war until the very heart blood of France was trodden out, had in view, not the mere reparation for insult, or the future protection of the borders on the Rhine, but to demonstrate to the world that the control of civilization had changed masters. That a new departure must date from to day. It is this proposition which at present puzzles the statesmen of surrounding nations, and renders all suggestions, looking to compromises and settlements, unusually delicate and difficult. They are amazed at the intensity of this gigantic struggle which is for life on the part of one, and supremacy the other. France is doomed, defeated; the spirits of her people broken, but not subdued; her armies scattered, her industries paralyzed, her very form of government, the work of the future.

IN Kansas, as in Nebraska and Arkansas, the Democrats virtually named the man who was elected United States Senator, Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth. At the beginning of the fight, there were several candidates, but the strife narrowed down at last to a struggle between Caldwell and Clarke. The latter made it the opportunity for a desperate effort to revive his political fortunes. He was recognized as the strictly Radical aspirant, while Caldwell, though a Radical also, was favored by the Democratic minority, and elected. Mr. Caldwell was openly opposed to General Grant. That made him friends in the contest. No man can be elected in the West who is a friend of the national administration. Logan, Blair, Hitchcock, Caldwell and Clayton all recently elected Senators from Western States, are all anti-Grant men, and will oppose his schemes for a re-nomination and re-election. This is a fair indication of the drift of the tide in the West and Southwest.—*Age.*

TEN years of Radical rule have placed our expenditures four and a half million dollars above those of Great Britain. What will ten years more of the same kind of management bring forth? The sum of twenty-seven millions four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is asked for the Army bill reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations. A deficiency bill, by-and-by, will, probably, increase the amount; but twenty-seven millions four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for army purposes, in a time of peace, is simply monstrous. But the Radical party hope to hold power by the sword and the purse, and they will spare neither.—*Age*

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that Schuyler Colfax was lately offered $25,000 a year, if he would resign his office and "take charge of a private business;" but he declined saying that he "felt it his duty to remain" till the expiration of his term of office.—*Day.*

It would be interesting to know who made that offer to the smirking politician and what the business was. Was it a CHORPENING claim, or something else in the lobbying line? A legitimate business that would pay a $25,000 salary to an inexperienced agent is not very common! Why was not the whole story given, or is this only one of the multifarious ways of puffing a windbag into importance?

IF it did not disgust, the reported conduct of the reds at the capitulation of Paris would amuse. We read that they turbulently cried—"On to Berlin!" Yet these lusty humbugs and frauds were careful not to volunteer to go to Berlin. Indeed, it is doubtful if they ever showed their faces outside the walls of Paris after the investment. They might very properly be sent, not to Berlin, but to another and fitter locality. Yet these "reds" are only following the example of many of our own extremely loyal countrymen who fight the South so valiantly since the close of the war but quite forgot to shoulder a musket during its continuance.

THE *Missouri Democrat* analyzes the vote by which Major-General FRANK BLAIR was elected to the United States Senate. He received one hundred and two votes, and of these twenty were cast by men claiming to be Republicans. Seventeen of these were Liberals or BROWN men, and three were MCCLURG men. Without these twenty Republicans BLAIR would have got only eighty-two votes, and would have been defeated. It was in the power of these twenty men to elect Mr. HENDERSON if they had chosen; but they voted for Gen. BLAIR instead.

GEN. FARNSWORTH, it is stated, offers to prove that of an appropriation of $60,000, made by Congress at its last session for the purchase of a soldiers' home in Maine, only $25,000 was used. Gen. BUTLER is said to have been charged with the management of the funds.

REV. H. W. BEECHER, during a sermon in his church, spoke of St. Paul as "a most insignificant, blear-eyed Jew." The audience, we are told, "laughed quite merrily at the simile." And all that is BEECHER religion!

SOME Radical journals having charged that President GRANT killed the Radical party in Georgia, the *Courier Journal* remarks that this may be true, but is a clear case of justifiable homicide.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* wants a law to "compel men to vote." That is, we suppose, here in the North, for they have a law to keep them from voting in the South.

THE Czar of Russia is particularly polite and attentive to Americans, who are higher in favor in his dominions than members of any other nationality.

DURING a recent discussion in Congress, Mr. Cox of New York city stated that "more people died for want of coal than by starvation."

IT is proposed to send, after the adjournment, a roving commission of Congressmen to the South to hunt up "outrages," to "fire the loyal heart" in 1872.

WE see it stated that a family living in Hartford, Connecticut, lately broke in upon the ancient and honored customs which pertain to funerals in that and other commonwealths. The deceased was a young lady. The parents dispensed with the services of the undertaker, dressed the body as in life and laid it on a sofa, where the fair sleeper reposed, amid offerings of rare flowers. All the usual emblems of death were studiously avoided. And why not? Out of what we name death comes eternal life and immortal youth. This life is to the life of the soul what the narrow porch is to the stately cathedral to which it opens. The practice of making death hideous by its temporal surroundings cannot be enough condemned. It is the utmost of gross materialism, because it places an undue and fictitious value upon the life of the body, and so teaches, by unmistakable inference that the real life of men and women ends here; that all beyond is matter of speculation, and gloom, and doubt. Probably these bold innovators will not find many imitators. To make the innovation more marked the burial was at the convenience of the relatives, ten days after the funeral services. This was in strong contrast with the fashionable way of burying the dead out of sight at the earliest moment allowable. Coming from a quarter where it was once the custom to put a hideous death's head and cross-bones upon the tombstones of the departed, this departure from the usual custom has a marked significance.—*Philadelphia Day.*

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult., Mr. Buckalew introduced a bill into the State Senate granting a charter for a railroad named in the bill as "The North and West Branch Railroad." The provisions of the bill grant the privilege of building a railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Williamsport with branches in Luzerne, Lycoming, Sullivan and Columbia counties. If the bill should pass and the road be built, as now looks feasible, the route would probably be from Wilkes-Barre down the Susquehanna river on the east bank to a point opposite this place, then by bridge crossing the river and running up Little Fishingcreek through Hughesville to Muncy and from thence to Williamsport where it would make connection with the P. & E. and Northern Central Rail Roads. At Wilkes-Barre it would form connection with the Lehigh Valley roads, and, in all probability from the point on the opposite side of the river from this place there would be a link extended to Catawissa connecting with the Catawissa and D. H. & W. Railroads. At Muncy connection would be made with a railroad now being built into Sullivan county, thus tapping an immense coal field which has practically been, as yet, undeveloped.—Eventually, branches will be built from the contemplated road, up Fishing creek to Benton and the region beyond, thus bringing into market an immense amount of lumber which is now inaccessible.—*Republican.*

THE Contingent Expense Fund of the U. S. House of Representatives for 1870 exhibits some curious items. Thus the average funeral expenses of a deceased member of Congress, as paid by the Government, amount to $1500, not including the cost of a monument in the Congressional Cemetery. The arrest in Richmond of a man who assaulted a member of Congress from Virginia, cost $870, a large portion of which was appropriated to pay four dollars a day for the support of the prisoner. The cost of bringing a witness from New York to Washington was $491, and the aggregate sum of $51,500 was paid to unsuccessful contestants of seats in the House of Representatives. The counsel who defended Gen Benjamin F. Butler on the question of privilege in a suit brought against him in Baltimore received $2000. The subcommittee on elections, who were engaged for three months in New Orleans in investigating election frauds, charged for its members and the messengers eight dollars a day for board. The transportation of official documents to and from the House of Representatives cost $7500—the rate charged being one dollar per load. The other items include numberless knives, brushes, combs, towels, cakes of soap, boxes of matches, lemons, sugar and various other articles for the comfort and convenience of the members.—*Ledger.*

HON. HENRY G. DAVIS, who has been elected to represent West Virginia in the United States Senate for the term ending March 4th, 1877, is a self-made man, and owes the position he has attained to his native ability and force of character. He commenced life in a subordinate post on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has risen gradually to wealth and political influence. In 1865 he was elected to the Legislature of West Virginia, and in 1870 was re-elected to the Senate of that State. He is a Democrat.

RED tape is illustrated in the case of the St. Louis postmaster who telegraph ed for instructions, as the building adjoining the postoffice was on fire. Boutwell sent a letter by mail instructing the postmaster to appeal to the Fire Department for assistance.

IF the bill to admit the Indian Representative in Congress should become a law, nothing will be needed to make representation general and complete but the presence of a woman and a "heathen Chinee."

GREENLAND got the news of a probable outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia by the visit of an American ship, Sep. 12, and unless by accident, will hear nothing further of the war until next summer.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris has been breakfasting on a couple of chops derived from Newfoundland dogs and was delighted with them. He declares them superior to horse.

UP to November 10th, the German armies had captured over 100 stand of colors, 1,003 field pieces, 155 mitrailleurs, 2,510 heavy guns, and 500,000 muskets.

A WAG says when he finds a real handsome woman engaged in the women's rights business, he will take his hat and join the procession.

THE London *Times* remarks that there are not ten Irishmen in Ireland who do not think of coming to America some time or other.

IT is not probable that the law which requires a session of the next Congress on the 4th of March, will be repealed, and hence there will be an opening session of the Forty-second Congress on that day. And Mr. DAWES is probably safe in hazarding the prophecy, that, if once assembled, Congress would not adjourn before the first of May. These Radicals are in favor of long sessions. They give them a larger field in which to operate.

IN the U. S. Senate, last week, a bill was passed appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of an investigating committee to go South and ascertain if it is in rebellion. When it was in that condition we found it out without going to so much trouble.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE POOR DISTRICT OF BLOOM, JANUARY 31, 1870, TO JANUARY 31, 1871.

John A. Funston, Treasurer, in account with said District.

DR.

To total amount received Bloom twp., on duplicate of 1869,	$1,218 59
To total amount received Bloom twp., on duplicate of 1870,	2,171 88
To total amount received Greenwood twp, on duplicate of 1870,	$3,420 47
To total amount received of Scott twp, on duplicate of 1870	1,000 00
To total amount received Sugarloaf twp, on duplicate of 1870	2,449 82
To total amount received from sales of grain during year 1870	470 89
Balance due John A. Funston Treas'r	304 12
	1,953 57
	$10,198 87

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed in 1870	$9,948 87
" " " Treasurers commission thereon	250 00
	$10,198 87

On examination of the foregoing account of John A. Funston, Treasurer of Poor district of Bloom, we find it correct.—January 21st, 1871.

JACOB SCHUYLER, }
JOHN A. FUNSTON, } Directors.

By request of Treasurer, we have examined his account and find it to be correct.—January 21st, 1871.

M. F. EYERLY, }
E. R. DRINKER, } Auditors.
WM. PEACOCK, }

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN ACCOUNT WITH TOWNSHIPS OF BLOOM, SCOTT, GREENWOOD AND SUGARLOAF, 1871.

To am't of duplicates for year 1870.

To Bloom township duplicate	$7,298 60
" Scott " "	2,766 65
" Greenwood " "	2,038 19
" Sugarloaf " "	502 82
" am't received for grain and produce sold	304 12
" balance due from Bloom duplicate for 1869	1,181 21
" balance due Directors	873 27
	$6,992 97

By exonerations on balance of Bloom,

" duplicate for 1869, (additional)	20 60
" commission on $1, 66⅔ 4 percent.	52 12
" Saving fund exemptions	61 05
" exonerations on duplicate for 1870	12 45
" commission on $2,288.75 @ 5 per cent	114 31
" exonerations on Scott duplicate for 1870	17 90
" commission on $2,578.75 @ 5 per cent	128 94
" am't due Greenwood twp. on duplicate for 1870, (uncollected)	416 19
" exonerations on Sugarloaf duplicate 1870	7 15
" commission on $293.67 @ 5 per cent.	24 78
" am't paid Auditor	15 00
" " Directors salary 1 year	150 00
" " Jacob Schuyler, Sec'y 1 yr.	50 00
" " John A. Funston, Treas. 1 yr	250 00
" " Wm. H. Roberts steward 9 months	262 50
" " Jno. Ayer ast stew'd 8 m.	144 00
" " Jno Warden " 3 m.	87 50
" " Lunatic Asylum to March 1871 M. Meredith, Bloom	219 99
" " Sarah Beck, Scott	141 28
" " on real estate and interest thereon on bonds redeem'd	4,180 03
" " interest on outstanding bonds to April 1st 1870	750 00
" " Bradley & Gorden printing	20 00
" " outside relief to Sarah Bechtel, Bloom	41 25
" " outside relief to Catharine Long, Bloom, secured by mortgage	150 77
" " funeral expense of child of Mrs. Brede	6 00
" " matrons, Mrs. Brede and Mrs. Baker	151 20
" " repairs to buildings Well &c	285 20
" " Dr. Reber medical attendance	4 75
" " Jno G. Freeze Atty fees in May, 1870	100 00
" " miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year for support of paupers, work on farm, farming tools, mechanics and storekeepers' Bills	2,021 37
	$8,992 97

January 21st, 1871.—Examined and certified.

M. F. EYERLY, }
E. R. DRINKER, } Auditors.
WM. PEACOCK, }

REAL ESTATE WITH RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By Farm and buildings valued at	$16,181 50
" Repairs to buildings &c.	285 20
" Household furniture	180 00
" Farm utensils	275 00
" Horses, cattle and hogs	1,045 00
" Hay, grain and fodder	1,200 00
" 25 acres of wheat and Rye S	200 00
" Balance on Greenwood twp., Duplicate, (less exonerations and Com'n.) Est.	319 03
	$19,505 50

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

To balance on farm	$8,500 00
" interest on same 9 mos.	382 50
" orders outstanding	247 00
" John A. Funston, Treas., over paid	1,551 57
" balance in favor of district	8,499 53
	$19,505 50

PRODUCTS OF FARM, 1870.

16 tons of hay @ $16	$256 00
107 bushels of wheat @ 1.40	273 80
670 " " oats @ 40 cts.	344 00
3800 " " corn in ears @ 40 cts.	520 00
300 " " potatoes @ $1.00	300 00
47½ " " buckwheat @ 1.00	4 50
3 " " beans @ $2.00	6 00
600 heads of cabbage @ 10 cts.	60 00
1400 bundles of corn fodder @ 8 cts.	112 00
35 bushels of rye	35 00
Butter eggs and vegetables	285 00
Live stock raised	120 00
	$2,447 80

STANDING OF TOWNSHIPS WITH DISTRICT.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1869	$6,304 79	
" " " 1870	2,171 88	
		$9,140 67
Paid duplicate 1870 in full	$2,171 88	
Cost of keeping paupers of Bloom, 1869, made up to district	$1,700	
Bloom township over paid		471 88
No. of paupers from Bloom twp.		4
" " " in asylum		1
" " " outside relief (Mrs. Beechtle)		1

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1870	2,449 82
Paid cost of collection over Bloom of 1869, remaining due district	24,50
Also pension of Sewersworth, not returned	
No. of paupers from Scott	4
No. of paupers in asylum from Scott	1

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1870	$470 89
Paid cost of collection over Bloom of 1869, remaining due district	4.71
No. of paupers from Sugarloaf	3
One deceased, Sept. 1870	1
No. now in the Poor House	2

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Amount of duplicate 1870	$2,038 19	
" paid on same	1,600 00	
Balance due district less exonerations and commissions		436 19
No. of paupers from Greenwood twp.		4
" " applied for relief (not in yet		1

AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR POOR PURPOSES IN EACH TOWNSHIP OF THE POOR DISTRICT OF BLOOM—AS PER LATE ASSESSMENT.

Township of Bloom	$787,746 00
" " Scott	288,090 00
" " Greenwood	201,123 00
" " Sugarloaf	69,875 00
	$1,347,838 00
10 mills on same (less exoneration commission	$13,378 38

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

Balance on Farm	$8,500 00
Interest on same	510 00
Orders outstanding	247 00
Amount due Treasurer	1,551 57
	$10,171 47

Showing that assessment for 1871 will pay all liabilities and leave a balance to be applied to the support of the Poor.

No. of paupers admitted in the Poor-House during year ending Jan. 5, 1871.		19
No. of paupers left during year	4	
No. of paupers died during year	1	
		5
No. of paupers remaining in Poor House		14

In compliance with the requirements of Act of Assembly—Section 4 of Poor House law, the Directors make the following appointments to serve one year from April 1st 1871:

John Andis,	*Steward*
Philip Deawal and wife,	*Assistants*
Dr. Jacob Schuyler,	*Treasurer*
Charles Conner,	*Secretary & Clerk*
Col. John G. Freeze,	*Attorney*
Martin C. Woodward,	*Collector for Bloom twp.*
G. G. Ent,	" " *Scott* "
J. D. Wilson,	" " *Greenwood* "
Richard Kile,	" " *Sugarloaf* "

January 21, 1871.

JOHN A. FUNST

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Feb. 3, 1871.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York. J. WEBSTER, No. 50 North 4th Street, Cor. WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:35 A. M.	9:07 A. M.
6:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
6:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

CAPT. WHITMOYER, of this place, has been appointed Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel.

THE sale of the EYER property has been adjourned to Friday and Saturday of this week, at 10 o'clock of those days.

J. B. KNITTLE, of Catawissa, is selling off his extensive stock of goods at cost. He intends leaving that place on 1st of April.

THERE are many old advertisements in the *Columbian* continued because not ordered out. Of course every one is expected to be paid for. Those, therefore, who do not desire their advertisements continued will please inform us. n5-3t.

THE Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 15th of March. The time for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention has not yet been fixed.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—A bill has been introduced in the State Senate incorporating the North and West Branch railroad Company, the road to run from Wilkesbarre to Williamsport, with branches in Luzerne, Lycoming, Sullivan and Columbia counties.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Greatest invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article.

SEVEN HUNDRED SHARES of the Columbia county Mutual Savings Fund and Loan Association were subscribed at the last meeting, and the per centage on the same was paid in. The money acquired sold at a premium of 80 and 81 per cent. Persons desirous of subscribing for stock had better do so before the next meeting, as after that time a premium will be required to be paid upon all shares.

TEMPERATURE of January 1871, at Bloomsburg, observed daily, three times, at 7 a. m., at 2 p. m. and at 9 p. m., as directed by Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

Maximum or highest temperature 58° on the 15th at 2 p. m.

Minimum or lowest temperature on the 25th at 7 a. m., 4°.

Mean temperature of the whole month 30 8-15°. H. Z.

MUCH complaint is made at this office in regard to the non arrival of the *Columbian* at its destination at the proper time. We assure our readers that the fault is not with us. The papers are regularly mailed here, at the proper time, and if they do not arrive at their destination as they should, the fault is entirely with the Postmasters. Of course we can not control them. Subscribers will oblige us by reporting all failures and we will make every effort to ascertain the cause and correct the evil.

REV. D. J. WALLER has given notice of his determination to resign the pastorship of the Presbyterian Church of Bloomsburg. Mr. W. is a clergyman of more than ordinary ability and we believe his congregation will very generally regret his resignation. He has occupied the position for 32 years. He will continue to reside in Bloomsburg. At the recent Festival of the Young Men's Christian Association, the prize chair was voted to Mr. WALLER by a large majority.

EVERYBODY KNOWS US.—Some say, that it is no use for them to advertise, that they have been in one place of business all their lives, and everybody knows them. Such people seem to forget to take into consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly forty per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place, some move to other parts, and strangers fill their places. In this age of the world, unless the name of a business firm is kept constantly before the public, some new firms may start up, and, by liberally advertising, in a very short time take the places of the older ones, and the latter rust out, as it were and be forgotten. No man ever lost money by judicious advertising.

BLOOMSBURG BANKING COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this institution, pursuant to notice, met in one of the rooms of the Court House on Saturday last, for the purpose of organization. After the adoption of articles of association and other preliminary business, the following persons were elected Directors, viz: John A. Funston, Joseph Sharpless, John G. Freeze, Charles Conner and Wilson M. Eves. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN A. FUNSTON, Esq., was elected President. The subscribers to the stock were directed to pay in one-half the amount of their subscriptions on or before the 1st day of March. We understand that it is the purpose to commence business immediately after that date.

CONUNDRUMS FOR BOTH SEXES.—For the girls: Could you love a man who wore false hair on his head, when he had enough of his own? Who painted his face and improved his form as you improve (?) yours? Who pinched his feet with small shoes, his hands with small gloves, his waist with corsets; and then as if he had not already deformed himself enough, tied a huge bustle to his back and thrust tiny mountains of wire into his bosom? For the boys:

Could you love a girl who defiled her mouth with tobacco and loaded the air with fumes of cigars? Who staggered home several times a week the worse for liquor? Who indulged in fast horses, bet high at races and swaggered around the streets with questionable companions?

ADVERTISING AND HOW TO DO IT.—There are business men, who once in six months invest about one dollar in advertising as an experiment and then await results. If they fail to get their money back right away with many times compound interest they pronounce newspapers a cheat and advertising a humbug. Such men would blue-mould the most thriving community. A cotemporary says:

A short advertisment four times is better than a long one once. "Brag is a good dog but Hold-fast is better."

Don't fear to have a small advertisement beside a large competing one. The big one can't eat it up.

A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed by a steady card giving your business and your address.

If business admits of it, several small advertisements, with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same collected, with your name in only once.

Don't take down your sign in dull times. People read newspapers all times of the year.

There is no instance on record of a well sustained system of judicious advertising failing of success.

When people see a man advertise, they know he is a business man, and his advertising proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THIS cold weather, good boots and shoes, which can be obtained at E. M. KNORR's new Shoe Store, corner of Main and Market streets, are the best preventives of colds, coughs, &c. tf.

OUR townsman HENRY ZUPPINGER, one of the most reliable watchmakers in town or city, has again received a fresh supply of spectacles and lenses for spectacles, &c. He is a man of skill and honesty, see his card.

AUCTION SALE.—A large lot of stoves, tinware, &c., will be sold at auction, at HAGENBUCH'S Stove and Tinware establishment, in Bloomsburg, on Monday and Tuesday, February 6th and 7th. n4 2t.

H. C. HARMAN, will rent his Tanery, Dwelling House, and about five acres of land at Orangeville, separately if desired. This is a good location and any person wishing to start business will find no better opportunity. Apply to H. C. HARMON, Bloomsburg, or J. M. HARMON, Orangeville, Pa. n5-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, WM. KREAMER, respectfully invites all persons knowing themselves indebted on Book account or Note to call and settle the same before or against the 1st of April next, and save cost. Lumber and grain taken on book account until April next. Settled at Eyer's Grove by

WILLIAM KREAMER.
Eyer's Grove, Jan. 27, 1871-5t.

FOR SALE.—A farm containing 70 acres, of which 50 are in good cultivation—the balance timbered. A comfortable dwelling, a frame stable and a good water power on the same. Located at mouth of Stony Brook, on public road between Orangeville and Light Street. Price $2,000—$500 down and balance in three equal annual payments with interest. Address

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
n5 3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

$1,000 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. of Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended, among which are "Biliousness," or "Liver Complaint," constipated bowels, impure blood, scrofulous diseases, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils and severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption in its early stages and nervous and general debility. Sold by druggists.

RATIONAL FAITH.—Why have the public such implicit faith in the restorative properties of *Hoofland's German Bitters?* It is because its history, for more than thirty years, has been one unbroken, undisputed record of cures. Dyspepsia, nervous debility, liver disease, kidney affections, and constitutional weakness, yield to its alterative, vitalizing and purifying properties; while the *German Tonic*, which contains in addition, a pure diffusive stimulant, works wonders, where a more powerful agent is required. Sold by all Druggists.

Receipts for Subscription to "The Columbian," for January, 1871.

B S Funston	$1 00	W F L M'Kee	50
D K Sloan	2 00	Dr P H Shultze	45
Saml Hagenbuch	2 00	Saml Hagenbuch	2 00
A Hendershot	2 00	R W Davis	2 00
Dr T J Swisher	2 00	Isaac M Bride	2 00
A S Grossley	2 00	John Snyder	2 00
Henry Carver	2 00	J R Gardner	1 00
M C Woodward	2 00	Jacob Eveland	2 00
Nevin Funk	2 00	Jesse Rhone	2 00
Geo Oman	2 00	E S Phillips	2 00
Levi Wright	2 00	Hiram Baker	2 00
E R Ikeler	2 00	J W Creveling	2 00
I W Kitchen	1 00	John Zaner	50
J H Bobb	2 00	James Kieffer	1 00
D B Montgomery	2 00	Wm Masteller,	2 00
John G Freeze	2 00	Wm Evans	1 00
Christian Wolf	2 00	John W Heiser	1 00
Jacob Deibert	2 00	J R Young	1 00

MARRIAGES.

JACOBS—BOGART—In Bloomsburg on the 26th ult., by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. Franklin Jacobs to Miss Anna M. Bogart, all of Espy, Pa.

DELONG—KELLER—In Bloomsburg on the 26th ult., by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. Perry Delong to Miss Rebecca Keller, all of Orangeville, Pa.

HAGENBUCH—MAUSER—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Isaiah Hagenbuch, of Centre township Columbia county, to Miss Mary Mauser of Cooper township, Montour county Pa.

RAUB—BITNER—On the 26th ult., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Daniel Raub to Miss Sarah Ann Bittner, both of Locust township Columbia co.

IGLEHART—BARTON—On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. Barton, in Espy Columbia co., by Rev. W. M. Mensinger, Mr. Wm. J. Iglehart of Evansville, Indiana, to Miss Florance A. Barton. No Cards.

KANE—BUTLER—On the 24th ult., in St. Ignatium Church, Centralia, by the Rev. Daniel M'Dermott, Mr. Andrew Kane to Miss Frances Maria Butler, both of Centralia.

DEATHS.

ENT—In Light Street, on the 17th ult., Mattie F. Daughter of Oscar P. and Mary J. Ent, aged 10 months and 14 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	80
Oats, "	45
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	60
Dried Apples	10
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	16 00
Iron—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22 @ 23
No. 2 " "	$20 @ 21
Bloom	$1 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 @ 20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
Siding " "	1 00

CASH SALARIES PAID AGENTS.

We wish to employ a few good Agents to introduce an entirely new article. It takes like wild fire. Every body wants it. This is no humbug but a legitimate business endorsed by our most prominent men. Address (with 3 ct stamp)

HENDRICKS, WARREN & CO.,
jan29'70-tf. Pittsfield, Mass.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs.

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF Roots, Herbs, and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, there the vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to exclusive bitters, and is intended for use in cases where some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined in a pint of SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest
BLOOD PURIFIERS
Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE SCHOLL SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.
Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1868.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as even excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES
Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills,
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic in the Known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar influence upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jy20'71y

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY--1870.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Dogs.	Real Estate.	Money at Interest & Stock.	Furniture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Carriages.	Occupations.	Amount.	Watches. Class 1	Watches. Class 2	Watches. Class 3
BLOOM	130	$301,966	$9,050	$7,70	$19,01	23,320	$4,695	$89,090	$799,790	11	3	4
BERWICK	97	349,258	18,208	6,01	4,005	616	1,440	33,910	174,497	8	6	5
BEAVER	128	69,110	.....	.....	5,40	1,210	.....	11,980	119,068	.....	.....	.....
BENTON	174	123,186	1,800	.....	9,10	3,370	600	18,835	141,888	.....	.....	.....
BRIARCREEK	122	297,230	12,900	.....	13,105	4,752	2,442	8,925	338,617	.....	.....	.....
CATAWISSA	.....	299,774	7,480	2,100	7,410	2,293	995	79,097	399,969	2	2	1
CENTRE	151	284,060	670	.....	12,70	4,297	2,278	14,140	318,786	6	2	3
CONYNGHAM	.....	462,012	.....	.....	7,175	160	230	22,855	491,997	.....	.....	.....
CENTRALIA	85	102,285	.....	.....	3,10	50	.....	915	106,540	3	.....	.....
FISHINGCREEK	146	157,720	.....	.....	13,104	4,900	670	8,600	182,149	.....	.....	.....
FRANKLIN	80	90,650	2,475	.....	12,05	3,09	1,425	12,200	124,741	.....	.....	.....
GREENWOOD	166	185,500	2,040	.....	13,01	4,760	2,014	14,900	235,161	1	.....	.....
HEMLOCK	50	125,610	.....	.....	14,80	4,52	635	16,420	188,881	.....	.....	.....
JACKSON	93	83,780	1,015	.....	11,6	1,07	66	1,750	97,553	.....	.....	.....
LOCUST	215	309,668	7,840	.....	22,52	8,10	1,985	12,790	364,107	3	.....	.....
MAINE	90	80,040	3,000	.....	6,85	2,56	.....	1,081	114,815	.....	.....	.....
MILLVILLE	134	174,038	8,102	.....	12,55	5,85	1,858	10,455	211,122	1	.....	2
MT. PLEASANT	197	163,110	3,000	.....	13,55	4,51	1,450	13,350	189,060	.....	.....	.....
MONTOUR	9	155,157	5,500	750	8,10	2,32	1,075	10,52	182,327	1	1	1
MADISON	124	137,700	1,100	.....	11,15	3,16	581	5,285	162,540	.....	.....	.....
ORANGE	92	125,000	2,000	.....	8,20	2,83	1,185	9,785	148,76	2	.....	3
PINE	76	94,087	.....	.....	8,80	2,49	260	4,810	110,446	.....	.....	.....
ROARINGCREEK	7	95,25	10,28	.....	5,10	2,14	353	2,95	114,71	.....	.....	1
SCOTT	120	211,158	12,28	.....	12,25	3,62	2,083	20,010	300,296	7	3	4
SUGARLOAF	101	69,51	100	.....	5,30	3,04	400	1,845	80,955	.....	.....	.....
Total		3,889	$4,469,477	$ 90,889	$317,390	$97,705	182,509	$25,031	$490,406	$5,979,822	45	28 25

The above Tabular Statement shows the amount of each kind or class of taxable property in each of the several districts of Columbia county as returned by the Triennial Assessors of 1870. In two districts have returned and valued stocks of any kind, and that is here added to the column of "Money at Interest." It will be seen that some columns are left blank, that is occasioned by the assessors being unable to find anything to put in there.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners, sitting as a Board of Revision, will attend at their office, in Bloomsburg, for the purpose of finally determining, whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the intent and meaning of the Act of 27th July, 1841, and to raise, reduce and equalize the same according to law.

February, Monday 13, for the townships of Briarcreek, Berwick and Pine. Tuesday, 14th, for Greenwood, Fishingcreek, Benton, Sugarloaf, Jackson and Mount Pleasant. Wednesday, 15th, for Orange, Madison, Hemlock, Montour and Centre. Thursday, 16th, for Scott, Mifflin, Maine, Beaver, Centralia and Conyngham. Friday, 17th, for Bloom, Catawissa, Roaringcreek, Franklin and Locust, at which times and place, all persons for themselves and districts desiring to be heard are requested to attend.

The returns will be open for inspection, until said revision is complete.

Attest: WM. KNICKERBOCKER, Clerk.
jan.28-'71-tf.

WM. G. QUICK, *President of Board*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Ven. Ex. Fi. Fa. & Lv. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg at one o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 6th day of February A. D. 1871, the following real estate, to wit:

One piece beginning at a stone corner of land of Henry Reiham, thence south three degrees, east forty-nine perches to a black oak sapling, thence by the same land of Henry Reiham, north two degrees, east forty-nine perches to a stone, thence north one hundred and two perches to the corner of said land of Henry Britain, thence by the same, north fifty-two and a half degrees east, twenty-seven and one-tenth perches to a black oak sapling, thence by the same land of Henry Britain, north two degrees, east forty-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres and one hundred and eleven perches, be the same more or less.

The other piece or parcel of land adjoining the above described land, beginning at a black oak sapling, thence west fifty-two and a half degrees east twenty-seven and one-tenth perches to a white oak, thence north two degrees east twenty-nine and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence north fifty-three degrees, west eighteen and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence north twenty-one and a half degrees east thirty-seven and eight-tenth perches to a stone, thence south forty-one degrees, west seventeen perches to a stone, thence north fifty and a half degrees east sixteen and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence north twenty-eight and a half degrees west one hundred and two perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty-one acres more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, sheds, stables, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances upon which is erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn, a large grist mill steam and water power combined and large distillery with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben Miller.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Scott, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Sebastian Miller, on the east by land of Thomas Cain, on the south by an alley on the west by a public road leading to Light Street; said tract of land is supposed to contain one hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less, together with all and singular the buildings, ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances upon which is erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn, a large grist mill steam and water power combined and large distillery with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben Miller.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain tract of land, situate in Madison township, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Wilson and Jacob Lutz, on the east by lands of Rachel Wehiver, on the south and west by lands of Ann Wehiver, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with the appurtenances, being a part of the warrant of Timber Land, bounded on the north by lands of Isaac Mellinger, on the east by lands of Samuel Johnson, on the south by lands of Alexander Carr, on the west by lands of Nicholas B. Wehiver and Ann Wehiver.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nicholas B. Wehiver and Ann Wehiver.

ALSO:

At the same time and place A certain tract of land, situate in the township of Roaringcreek and county aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Jacob Lutty, on the east by lands of Samuel Dreisbach, on the south by lands of Harley & Ferguson, on the west by lands of Samuel Simms, in Columbia county, Pa., containing about ninety acres, more or less, on which is erected a two story Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter M. Kershner.

AARON SMITH,
jan27'71-3t. Sheriff.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AT HALF PRICE.

Genuine, 18 Carat Gold Hunting Cased Watches and Ladies' Size, regulated and warranted for fifteen months, and sold at the usual price ONLY $25 EACH.

The Latest Fine Quality, 18 Carat Gold, Engine Turned, Hunting Cased, Full Jewelled Lever Movements perfectly adjusted to all climates, regulated, and each warranted by special certificate, AT ONLY $30 EACH.

The Finest, Finer and Finer Grade, with Chronometer Balance, AT $40 EACH.

The Same, as Last, WITH FINE NICKEL WORKS, and Movements not newly discovered, requiring the Key to Wind and set by the Stem, ONLY $20 EACH.

All the above Watches are out of half price, and each warranted for three years.

SILVER WATCHES,

Extra Fine, Fine Silver, Hunting Cased Gents and Ladies', AT ONLY $12 EACH.

Best Quality Coin Silver, Hunting Cased, Full Jewelled Lever, AT $15 EACH.

Extra Fine Quality, Patent Levers and Chronometer Movements, Ruby Jewelled, AT ONLY $20 EACH.

☞ All Watches are all warranted, and if not perfect will be taken back and money returned.

☞ WE REQUIRE NO MONEY IN ADVANCE, but send all goods by Express, payable on delivery, with privilege to open and examine before paid for, by paying Express charges, and if not satisfactory, returned. Places where no Express runs, goods will be sent by Mail, in registered package, by sending cash in advance.

PERSONS ORDERING SIX WATCHES AT A TIME, WILL RECEIVE AN EXTRA WATCH OF SAME VALUE FREE.

GOLD CHAINS (Gents), at $6, $8 to $12; Ladies' at $10, $12 to $15 each. The finest Gold Plated and Oroide Gold Chains at $2, 3, 4 to 5 dollars each.

Send for description and price of Watch required, and order by mail direct from

THE UNION WATCH CO.,
148 Fulton Street, New York.
Jan'70-3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
nov 18'70-1y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK NASS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Nass, late of Beaver twp., Columbia county deced., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Mary Nass, of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

MARY NASS,
jan28'71-6w. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN RINGHOSEN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of Christian Ringhosen, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county deced., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John D. Houck, of Roaringcreek twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN D. HOUCK,
jan28'71-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN R. WATTS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John R. Watts, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deced., have been granted by the Register of said county to Perunia R. Watts residing in Centre township, Columbia co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

PERUNIA R. WATTS,
jan26'71-6w. Administratrix.

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of November, 1870, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to an adjourned Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of incorporation, under the name, style and title of "THE SUSQUEHANNA CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANY," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. W. H. ENT,
dec10-70-tf. Prothonotary.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 12, September Term, 1870.

SAMUEL L. POTTER } Libel in Divorce.
vs. } *A vinculo matrimonii.*
MARGARET POTTER }

To Margaret Potter, the above Respondent:—You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1871, then and there to answer the compliant of the above named libellant, and show cause, if any you have, why his petition of divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, should not be granted.

AARON SMITH,
Jan. 6, 1871-6w. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM SLOAN, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an Auditor to ascertain the indebtedness of M. C. Sloan, C. P. Sloan, Sarah Sloan and Martha Risdon, to the widow's fund; and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of D. H. Hartman, Administrator of A. J. Sloan, deceased, who was the acting Executor of William Sloan, dec'd, will attend at his office in Brower's Building, Bloomsburg, on Thursday, February 24, A. D. 1871, for the performance of the duties of his appointment; when and where all persons having claims upon the aforsaid fund, are required to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
dec30-70-6w. Auditor.

[Republican please copy.]

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S. S.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Petition for Partition and Valuation of the real estate of William Fagley, late of Madison township, in said county, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and representatives of said deceased that in pursuance of a writ of Partition and Valuation to me directed, I will go upon the premises of said deceased, situate in Madison township, in the county of Columbia, with a Jury by me to be summoned, on Saturday, the 28th day of January A. D. 1871, for the purpose of making Partition or Valuation of said real estate according to the commands of the said writ, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 23, 1870-tf. Sheriff.

BRIDGE LETTINGS.

The following bridges will be let at the Commissioners' office, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock P. M. To be let at open bids to the lowest bidder, to wit:

One of 56 feet span in the extreme north end of Jackson township, over F. Creek, to be built on same plan as the one lately built in Hemlock township, their Bloomsburg, to be built of Hemlock timber.

One in Sugarloaf township, at a point near Joseph G. Hess. To be a double arched covered bridge, 76 feet between abutments. This bridge to be built on same plan as the one above that point.

Abutments to both of said bridges to be 8 feet above low water mark, wing walls 20 feet South side and 10 feet South side.

Further information can be had at this office.

WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS,
H. J. RUTTER,
Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office,
Attest—W. H. KNICKERBOCKER, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 20, 1871.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following petitions for license to sell liquor have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and will be presented to the Court at February term, A. D. 1871, viz:

Andrew T. Ikeler,	Benton,	Hotel.
William Torry,	Centralia,	Liquor Store.
Edward Carney,	"	Eating House.
Humphrey Parker,	Greenwood	Tavern.
John Leggett,	"	"
Amandus Umangst,	Fishingcreek,	"
William Butler,	Mifflin,	Tavern.
W. H. Gilmore,	Bloom	Restaurant.
Robert A Kramer,	Greenwood	Liquor Store.
Dominick Cosgrove,	Conyngham	Eating House.
Thomas Cain,	Scott	"
George M. Baker,	"	"
Reinhart Berger,	Berwick	"
Joseph E. Furey,	Centralia	Liquor Store.
William Peiffer,	"	Tavern.
Lewis V. Gillaspie,	Greenwood	"
Conrad Breitsenker,	Beaver	"

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 30, 1870-tf. Prothonotary.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AND

LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.

This

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

No Paper, No Farm.

It may appear strange to the intelligent farmer that there are persons who still work on in the old track that their fathers did fifty years ago; persons who do not go along with the times, but are rather going back, not improving in the least; their homes destitute of papers, and knowing nothing of the world, save from the talk of their neighbors.

But it is true. A good farmer can easily tell when one of these person's farms meet his eye. The apple trees are covered with moss, and the tops are thickly interplaced with dead and dying limbs. His barns and houses are of the same brown wood color, and rapidly hastening to decay; while the corners of the rotten fences are filled with briars and docks, presenting an unsightly appearance. And yet his farm is in perfect keeping with himself. His dirty clothes and slouchy appearance present no contrast to his broken-down gates and gaunt cattle.

I have one of these old fogies for my neighbor, and speaking to him the other day about taking agricultural papers, he plainly expressed his opinion that they were humbugs.

"There was Josh. Wiltsie," said he, "that took the papers, and hearin' about mowin' machines, sent for one, then all the farmers 'round here got them 'cept me. I kept out of it. And Josh. Wiltsie had five tons of hay spoilt, because he mowed it down so early in the mornin' and had a rain on it; but I don't get down so much mowing by hand but what I can get it up 'fore it rains."

Neighbor Foley spoke true, but I might have pointed to his grass standing in the fields until the nourishment was burnt out by the scorching sun. And his cattle, when the winter is over, show plainly by their poor condition, the hay on which they fed.

I might have reminded him of his grain spoiling in the fields because he did not have a good reaper at work while the weather was good, but cradled it by hand, and the weather becoming stormy before he could finish it, it was left in the fields to rot. But I forebore from telling him this, for such farmers are "quick to anger," and peace is desirable in a neighborhood.

The farms which adjoin Foley's are constantly overrun by his pigs and his cattle, which scorn to stay in the flimsy structures he calls fences. Still, Mr. Foley is a good neighbor, always willing to help others in distress, and accommodating at all times; but he is so blind to his own interest, either through stupidity or wilfulness, that he cannot see how his neighbors are flourishing, and getting far ahead of him, by taking papers.

Such a person as I have described is found in every neighborhood, and you will always see, that where there is no paper there is no farm.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Lime in the Soil.

All soils to be remuneratively productive should contain lime in some form; this has been found the result of universal experience wherever agriculture has been advanced to the state of an art. A soil which will not show, upon investigation, the presence of lime in some of its forms, is found in experience a barren one; while if to the same lime be added it renders it susceptible of cultivation. We sometimes find a sandy soil, or a clay, as well a different soil, deficient in lime, to which if it be added in judicious quantities, they become at once changed in character.

Sometimes a surface soil may be deficient in lime, while that lower down may possess it in sufficient quantities; this often arises from the tendency of lime to sink downwards in the soil. This furnishes one argument in favor of deep plowing and thorough mixing of soils, for to have lime serve its proper offices, it should be thoroughly mixed with the surface soil. This presence of lime appears to be essential, for it is found in the ash of all parts of different plants and their seeds, whenever and wherever grown; and many plants only attain complete health and luxuriance where they can the most readily absorb the lime into their growth.

It will then be seen, that if lime is an essential component of the soil for the support of all plants and that those plants derive their lime from the soil, as they do, and all their mineral matters, that a soil is continually losing its lime and other mineral matters, where it is cropped year after year, and the crops removed; and that unless a return is made from time to time, or as a crop is removed, that the soil in time must become deficient in some or all of these minerals.

As the quantity of lime removed by any one crop of a particular kind is small, it follows that soils in which the presence of lime to the amount of one per cent is detected, will stand a much greater draft, and will need less frequent or abundant application than one containing a less amount. Often by returning to the soil, once in four or five years, the value of a single year's growth, we supply a quantity which will enable the soil to retain its productive capacity for ages, especially where a good rotation and thorough working of the soil is practiced. And were it not that lime had peculiar functions aside from entering into the composition of plants, to constantly perform, there might never be a necessity of any larger application to insure continued fertility.—*American Farmer.*

BONED CHICKEN.—First take out the breast-bone, then remove the back and next the leg bones; keep the skin unbroken and push within it the meat of the legs. Fill the body with alternate layers of parboiled tongues, veil forcemeat, the liver of the fowl, thin slices of bacon, or aught else of good flavor which will give a marbled appearance to the fowl when carved, then sew up and truss as usual.

To prevent balls of snow on horses' feet, let the hoof and fetlock be well cleaned, and then rub with soft soap previous to their going out in snowy weather. This will effectually prevent balls of snow from collecting on the foot, which will sometimes cause the animal to fall, and if not, make his progress doubly toilsome.

THE annual consumption of sugar in the United States now exceeds 500,000 tons, or 1,000,000,000 pounds, with a constant and steady increase.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and the Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Dery and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of February next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the **Justices of the Peace, and the Constables** of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 6th day of Feb., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 5th day of Dec. in the year {L.S.} of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 5, 1871.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM 1871.

BLOOMSBURG.—Eli Jones, John K. Girton.
BEAVER.—William Baker.
BENTON.—Peter Kase.
CATAWISSA.—R. P. Fortner.
CONYNGHAM.—Patrick Brennan, Richard Thornton, R. F. Wholforth.
CENTRALIA.—C. G. Murphy.
GENTRAL.—Jesse R. Fries.
FISHINGCREEK.—A. R. Rutan.
HEMLOCK.—Nehemiah Reese.
LOCUST.—Jonas Faringer, William Wilson, Rolandus Herbine, Nathan Heiner.
GREENSWOOD.—D. C. Albertson.
MIFFLIN.—John R. Yohe.
MOUNT PLEASANT.—Adam Welliver.
PINE.—John Potter.
ROARINGCREEK.—William Bieber.
SCOTT.—Thomas Creveling, Sr., Joshua Fause, Robert S. Ent.

PETIT JURORS,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

BLOOMSBURG.—Abraham W. Fry, Conrad Bittenbender, P. H. Freeze, Jacob Shaffer, Solomon Smith.
BEAVER.—George W. Longenberger, Peter Shellhammer.
BENTON.—I. K. Krickbaum, Stott E. Colley.
BERWICK BOR.—Wm. G. Thomas, S. B. Bowman, Edward A. Wilson, Daniel Reedy.
CATAWISSA.—Joseph Martz, George Marbardt, S. D. Rinard.
FISHINGCREEK.—John Laubach, Wm. Mears, Elias M. Laubach, Jacob Geisinger.
GREENWOOD.—John Madden, Elisha Hayman, David Demott, Joseph R. Patton.
HEMLOCK.—Reuben Bomboy.
LOCUST.—David Yeager.
MIFFLIN.—Samuel Creasy, Emanuel Keickendall
MOUNT PLEASANT.—Peter Rippensteel, Miles Ikeler.
MAIN.—Reuben Shuman, Isaac Yetter.
MONTOUR.—John Gordon.
ORANGE.—Samuel Henrie.
PINE.—Joshua Robbins.
SCOTT.—Hugh Thompson.

SECOND WEEK.

BLOOMSBURG.—Samuel Stettler, S. B. Miller.
BENTON.—John O. Jiddine, Thomas Gibbins.
BERWICK.—John W. Jacoby, George H. Wells, George B. Thompson, H. L. Frear.
BRIARCREEK.—David Shaffer, jr.
CATAWISSA.—C. Clark, Charles Sharpless.
CENTRALIA.—James Kealy, D. W. Mollick, Thos. O'Connor.
FISHINGCREEK.—H. N. Ammerman, Henry Hartman.
FRANKLIN.—John Artley, Jacob Snyder.
GREENWOOD.—Cyrus Demott.
LOCUST.—Albert Heiples.
MIFFLIN.—Henry Yohe, Elisha E. Brown.
MAINE.—Josiah Flemming, John W. Shuman.
MONTOUR.—Lloyd Pæson.
MADISON.—S. S. Hampton, G. C. Runyan.
MOUNT PLEASANT.—John V. Vandersliee, sr.
ORANGE.—Hiram H. Kline, Oscar Achenbach.
PINE.—Francis P. Maslin.
SUGARLOAF.—Waleat Harver, Henry C. Hess.
SCOTT.—Jacob Terwilliger, Charles Lee, James Lake.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

Edward M'Call, et. al. vs. John Sweeny.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. M'Reynolds, et al.
Susan Graham, use vs. Deborah Dean's Admr.
Aaron Persch vs. Samuel Leiby.
David Lewis, guardian vs. Collins Sutliff's Administrators.
L. Hurdle's, use vs. B. H. Crevelling, et al.
Alex. Coley vs. Alfons Cole.
Peter Seling vs. Charles Lee.
David J. Waller vs. John M. Stackhouse.
Frederick Hossler vs. Gideon G. Hossler, et. al.
W. B. Kline, et. al. vs. Abraham Moore, et. al.
James Evans vs. Collins Sutliff's Administrators, C. D. Fowler vs. Reuben Miller.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. William Shaffer.
William Shaffer vs. Daniel F. Seybert.

SECOND WEEK.

Robert Gorrell vs. Barney M'Reesly, et. al.
David Beaver vs. Martin M'Glaughen.
Charles H. Wilhelm, et. al. vs. Michael Woods.
Michael Grover, use, vs. Savage & Bright.
Joseph Miller vs. N. S. Campbell.
Thomas Fry vs. William Colegrin.
C. S. Fowler vs. George King.
Sharpless & Harman vs. Charles D. Fowler.
Melchiah Miller's Admr's. vs. Elias Geiger.
C. S. Fowler vs. Jessel H. Hice.
C. R. Bowman, et. al. vs. Manassa Bowman.
Peter Hayman, use vs. Jacob Shaffer, et. al.
Brambail & Co. vs. M Ninch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Hess vs. Samuel Lecky, Admr.
Noah Mouser's, use, vs. George Strawser.
Shultz & Funsten vs. Alfred Irwine.
Wm. A Kline, vs. James V. Gillaspie.
Kline & M'Henry vs. J. Herbine & Co.
John Terner vs. Daniel Snyder.
James V. Gillaspie vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Isaiah Yetter vs. D. R. Johnson.
Clement G. Ricketts' Admr. vs. David Sweeny, et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
Catherine Abbott vs. William Abbott.
Isaac Erwine vs. Philip Orr, et. al.
West Branch Insurance Co. vs. Thomas Trench.
Jesse Millard vs. Abraham Kline.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Hutchinson.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School District.
Wm. A. Case vs. Moses Coffman, et. al.
Simon Welsh vs. John Hoffman.
Joseph J. Crawford vs. John Johnson.
James Evans vs. George Bedford.
Jeremiah Hagenbuch vs. Philip Orr, et. al.
Nicholas Seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
Joseph R. Shultz vs. Z. R. Shultz.
Murray, Ainslee & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
Murray, Ainslee & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
F. Mendenhall vs. Henry G Orr.
Jeremiah S. Rudy vs. Jacob Schuyler.
Rebecca Nagle's Admr. vs. John Cain.
William Arter vs. Thomas Farver.
David Wilmire, Executor vs. Dennis Brink.
Charles Brown vs. Joseph R. Vandersliee.
Cannon & Bro. vs. Widmyer & Jacoby.
Joseph Fausey vs. Reuben Bellas.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, at which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Daniel Dyer, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
2. Widow of Peter Bitner, late of Locust township, deceased.
3. Widow of Samuel G. Pilkington, late of Locust township, deceased.
4. Widow of Anthony Witman, late of Bloom township, deceased.
5. Widow of Albert Hunter, late of Pine township, deceased.
6. Widow of Jacob Ash, late of Benton township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS

hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of Lewis Dieterich, guardian of Milton Masteller and Jennie Masteller, minor children of Charles Masteller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
2. The account of William Mensinger, surviving executor of William Mensinger, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The second and final account of William M. Billmyer, administrator of Samuel Shank, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
4. The first and final account of A. B. Stewart, guardian of the person and estate of Millard F. Conner, a minor son of Beliah Conner, late of Columbia county, deceased.
5. Account of Thomas C. Fowler and Moore Crevelling Administrators of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre township, deceased.
6. The first account of Samuel B. Diemer, executor &c., of John Richards, late of Catawissa, deceased.
7. The first and final account of C. B. Brockway, executor of Isaac Davis, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8. The account of William T. Shuman, Administrator of Daniel Shuman, late of Main township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1871.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-ly.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dryer and purer. Melonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Melonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore let no one be so ill-advised as to take the first cold that settles in the throat, or spreading cast winds and foggy Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled by a sore throat, disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, when I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand lung disease fully, and my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious inactive than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease, the Middle States it does not prevail so largely. If there are many thousands of cases there, where a per centage of the wonld be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another slight cold, and so on until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these medicines because I know that I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, they will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to wait or see if he will get any better, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a tonic or the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, if consumption has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by no means go out of doors. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. So where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effect behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of Dr. Mandrakes will soon cure. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the fear of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

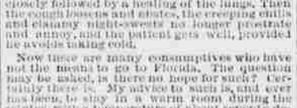
I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every day, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer tells them the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understand that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
nov11-79-ly.

SOMETHING NEW!



The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has likewise for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle of this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions, in short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c, &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN,

Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870-tf.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep constantly on hand a large stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.

☞We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS*; PATENTED AUG. 16, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

We have made arrangements for the *Sale Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct26'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68-tf

Patent Medicines.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz., the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous deposition, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have, not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK,

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. H. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
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And many others, if necessary.

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FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal. $1000 will be given for a case they will not cure or help, when the directions are strictly complied with and the bones are not destroyed beyond the point of recovery.

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FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system, destroy so many children. Parents cannot be too careful in guarding against the cause of these fatal diseases. No family should be without these Bitters.

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